THE DEAD "BOSS."

What His Counsel Said in His Last Appeal for Mercy.

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"What His Counsel Said in His L gested to Mr. O'conor the dust that Mr. Iweed might that such an exhibition, in his opinion, would do more good, as a great moral effect, than the restoration of all the money he had taken. I would not upon any consuleration missiate anything Mr. O'conor has said to me, nor of I say anything which I believe he would prefer I should not slidde to. Mr. I weed's present position commission to express fully tion of all the money he had taken. I would not upon any consideration missiate anything which I believe he would prefer I should not alliede to. Mr. Tweed's present position compets me to express fully what concussions I derived from my interviews with Mr. O'Conor at that time, in order that it may be viewed by you father in the brittinnt light created by the high and expanded views of Mr. O'Conor than by the feebte glimmer which has seemed to serve the purpose since he relieved from charge of the case. I first spoke to Mr. O'Conor upon the matter of Mr. Tweed several days prior to his arrival here, and, in fact, immediately after Mr. Woodward had first broached the subject, and I saw Mr. I'weed upon the day after his arrival—to wit, on the 24th of November. In the light of sub-equent events is it not fair to hier, niness it be denied ov Mr. O'Conor, that had he remained in charge of the Ring suits Mr. Tweed would have been used as a witness against Mr. Sweeny? Mr. O'Conor does not hestiate to pay that he not only expected to fry, but he expected to obtain judgment against Sweeny. By the light of the letter written by Messra Pecknam & Nash to the Attorney is cheral on the 7th of June, 1877, explanatory of the course they adopted in selfing with Sweeny, and which justified them pression that Mr. O'Conor considered Mr. Sweeny a man much more dangerous to society than Mr. Iweed, and that judgment against him would be of mich appar that there was no evidence which justified them pression that Mr. O'Conor considered than Mr. Iweed, and that judgment against him would be of much greater importance than against Mr. Tweed was returned on the 23th of Novambor, 1876; that it had been suggested even prior to his return that he might, and again afterward that he would coaffess his missiends and inform against any and all of his former associates; that on the Gun of December theraiter Mr. Tweed words his insceeds and intervents after presumption that Mr. O'Conor making the sond the first own his present to the second that

questionably influenced by what I and others who had hed interviews with Mr. O'Conor on the subject had told him.

Untiliaenced by politics or prejudices and unbisses by hopes of pecuniary advantage of other preference, Mr. O'Conor was of all men the one at that time to whom Mr. Iweed's proposition could safely be presented, and his retirement from the case was time severest blow Mr. Iweed has received about his imprisonment. Should you deem it your duty to advise with Mr. O'Conor upon the subject of this application, I trust you will be able to induce him to disclose what it was, at that so important era te Mr. Iweed, that compelled him to reirre. It was months, newever, after Mr. O'Conor's accurate them to disclose what it was, at that so important era te Mr. Iweed, that compelled him to reirre. It was months, newever, after Mr. O'Conor's accurate the before I learned that he had cessed to take part with the prosecution. On February 21, 1877, Carolin O'Bryan Bryant, who pretended to a certain extent to be the mouthpleed of Mr. O'Conor in this affair, and who kept Mr. Iweed, by pretending to bring messages from Mr. O'Conor to him for several weeks, under the bellef that the termination of his imprisonment was a question of a lew mays only, wrote to me instructions which he said he had received from Mr. O'Conor, and which be referredly upon the declarge of Mr. Iweed, and as late at Marcin 15 thereafter he wrote to me that the 'liture conduct of the case would be strictly confined to Mr. O Conor and the Attorney General. It is not strange that I should have been misled by this man, for I never heard of him until he turoed up in Mr. Tweed's mairs, and I then net ofm at the house of Mr. O'Conor, knew of him as being a visitor at the house of Mr. Titlen, and had reason to suspect that he was an associate of Mr. Fairchill. For months Mr. Tweed was anxiously awaither a definite response to his ester to Mr. O'Conor, and even after he had be been after the bad

child, it would be more than useless to decical, I respectivily urge that outside of the fact that Mr. Farchild made a distinct promise to discharge Mr. Tweed from arrest if he truinfully confessed his misdeeds and gave the names of his associates, which promise can be abundantly proven, the treatment of Mr. Tweed as connected with the case of Mr. Sweeny should be enough to authorize his discharged from State Prison mainly that he might testify in this case against Sweeny, with the benefit which certainly would have accrued to the plaintiff from the cross-examination of Sweeny, who would have been compelied to take the stand in his own behalf, with the testimony of Woodward, with which I am entirely laminar, naving been his counsel, the overwhelming testimony of Mr. Tweed would have rendered a verdict for the people beyond question. To accomplish this seemed at first the grand aim and object of the interviews by Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Peckham with Mr. Tweed, and unless I am wrongly informed Mr. Peckham has told Mr. Fairchild that he would require Mr. Tweed, and unless I am wrongly informed Mr. Peckham has told Mr. Fairchild that he would require Mr. Tweed, and unless I am wrongly informed Mr. Peckham has told Mr. Fairchild that he would require Mr. Tweed, and unless I am wrongly informed Mr. Tweed and unless I am stay to the action against Sweeny. From what has transpired incuding the interviews and conversations had with Mr. Tweed and myself on the subject from me, he replied in writing, "I can only say that a conclusion will be reached before the Sweany trial," The final consummation of the arrangement with Sweeny, which had been going on for the representation on the subject from me, he replied in writing, "I can only say that a conclusion will be reached before the Sweany trial," The final consumm

Sweeny it is not lair to presume that it was brought about through the belief that Tweed was to be called as a willness?

In the Sunday News of December 31, 1876, Mr. Mc. Keon, one of Mr. Sweeny's counsel, is reported as using the following language in reference to Mr. Sweeny's case:—"We have nothing to do with compromise; we dony everything, and dely them to convict us."

In the Herald of March 28, 1877, Mr. Beach, another of Mr. Sweeny's counsel, is reported as making use of the following language in reference to Mr. Sweeny's case:—"The (my) dient would not listen to any talk of a compromise, much less propose one himself, and nothing of that kind may be looked for."

In the Herald of March 30 Mr. Beach is again reported as saying:—"Mr. Sweeny would not listen to any talk of a settlement, the came over here to try his case and will insist upon its being tried. When ne goes on the stand and gives his testimony his character will appear in an entirely now phase."

On April 18, 1877, a card from Mr. Sweeny appeared in the New York papers, in which occurs the following language:—'the sequally unfounded that I am negotiating or attempting to negotiate any compromise of my litigation, or that I am in any way concerned with any supposed compromise with others. I am here to try my case and an ready to try it."

It was not until the 17th of April that it was publicly known that Mr. Iweed has ready forwarded to the Attorney General a detailed statement of his knowledge of those associated with him in the Ring Iranis, but never afterward was heard from Mr. Sweeny or his counsel my such ringing tones of defiance, it certainly is not known that anything each of the respective of the saying even with the prosecution to save himself in vilely stigmatizing his deal bottler, against whom no autiexisted, and no proofs were offered, as a thiel.

It surely should not be autiented as a precedent in

were othered, as a third.

A proceduring officers's duty.

It surely should not be admitted as a precedent in this State that a proceduring officer in great importance in an action which he has on hand, and then, because be encoused to adjust the case in a way discreatable to himself, that he should ignore the benefit he derived from the prisoner and keep him still in preson. It is due alike to Mr. Tweed and to this storely in this case.

Punishment is intended for the reformation of the offencer and the security of society. If it has done its work it should seese. It has not heretofore been considered impolitue to retease a prisoner, if he has become penticul and there is reasonable assurance that the salety of the public will not be endangered. No one will pretend that Mr. Tweed is detained in the debtor's prison in this city, when the most estimable grigger may be actained for the mon-payment of a minima text, either as a meabs for his reformation or as an example to evin doors for enemials to the State which could not be estimated by doilars and cents, and he kept William Tweed in this piace.

While I think it would be a great stretch of the rules for the interpretation of statutes to say that in an action commenced ju cities of these ways the general powers of the Attorney General as to the mode of conducting trials were limited by this section, yet if such interpretation was given to it it certainly would not be considered as bearing upon actions other than those instituted at the request of the Governor. To this there is a definite reply. The action against Mr. Tweed was commenced on the motion of the Attorney General and not at the request of Mr. Tilden, who was then Governor. In the \$6,000,000 suit against Mr. Tweed, in which he is now imprisoned, Mr. Tilden was a witness, and the fellowing questions were put to him by Mr. Field and abswered by him —

Q. In 1875 a law was passed to enable the people of this State to bring and maintain certain actions for the recovery of money and property. You remember that, of course? A. I.do.

Q. The fourth section of which is as follows:—" he Attorney General on his own motion, whenever he shall deem it necessary or expedient to enforce the rights of the people, may, and at the request of the Governor shall, institute any or proceeding in this act." Now, mave you requested or directed the procecution of any person within the scope of this act except the defendant Tweed? A. I haver requested him to prosecute Tweed. I gave no direction to prosecute any of them.

This, I trust, with the precedent established by Mr. O'Conor in the case of Woodward and by your immediate predecessor in other cases, will be considered by you as sufficient upon the question of your power to act in the premises.

But Mr. Tweed asks nothing but his liberty. He is

act in the premises.

But Mr. Tweed asks nothing but his liberty. He is old and seriously ill sad is constantly attended by his physicians, Carnoman and Schirmer. He is willing to submit to any terms you may choose to prescribe. He asks that you will acceptas was done in Woodward's case—the little property he can restore and apply it as part payment upon the Judgment. Prior to that he will submit, in the Jail or elsewhere, to the closest investigation as to his property. I shall be loth to commence any proceedings for the discharge of Mr. Tweed without feeling that you are at least kindly disposed toward our application. Although you are the Attorney General of the State, in these civil suits you are in reality the representative of the interests of the city. Whatever of benefit is derived from the prosecutions of the actions eventually comes to this city. Is it, then, too much to ask you to consult in regard to this application with persons in this city whose is telligence and position enable them to judge with discretion and wisdom? I mean to such persons as the gentlemen who have heretolore represented the Attorney General in the prosecution of Mr. Tweed, to the judges who have sat in judgment in his case, to the counsel who is defending the interests of the city against the fraudulent actions arising out of the Ring frauds, which have been commenced against it, to the Mayor and dinancial nead of the city, and to the Aldermen who are the immediate representatives of the people. You have had no political or social relations with Mr. Tweed or his irlends in the past, and it have reason to believe that the attitude you will assume toward Mr. fweed upon this application will be influenced by no political or social relations with Mr. Tweed or his irlends in the past, and it have reason to believe that the attitude you will assume toward Mr. fweed upon this application will be influenced by no political or personal prejudices. I ask nothing more. I am, respectively, your obedient servant.

The remains of William M. Tweed are still lying in the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Frederick Douglas, in from that place on Wednesday. The delay is to give the members of the dead Boss' family now this country an opportunity to see the body of the unfortunate man consigned to earth. Ring exposures, is now on her way to this city and is expected to arrive on Tuesday. Mr. Tweed's older expected to arrive on Tuesday. Mr. Iweed's older sons are in Europe, and his two younger sons—boys of about fourteen—are at school down East, and and not seen their father after his arrest and confinement. The relatives and trends of the deceased are aid anxious to avoid display at the funeral. Services of a very stuppe character will be conducted at the house by Rev. Dr. Price, of Hampstead, Long Island, who married Air. Tweed. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Gemetery, where Air. Tweed some years ago purchased a family plot to a boautiful situation.

Last night, as on the previous one, the body was intrusted to the care of a solitary watcher, in whose custody it will remain unit the day of the funeral, Owing to the great size of the deceased the undertaker was unable to obtain a coffin large enough, and was obliged to have one made to order. Numerous friends of the dead man called at the house yesterday, but all with the exception of Mr. Charles Devlin were denied admission. That gentleman expressed a hope that the body would be embalmed, so that Mrs. Iweed and the children of deceased, now in Europe, might take a last look at the tace of the dead ere the grave closes over it. A despatch by caule was received from the absent once yesterday, but it is understood the funeral is to take place as stated above. sons are in Europe, and his two younger sons-boys

COLONEL HITCHCOCK'S OBSEQUIES.

In connection with the obsequies of the late Colonel James R. Hitchcock, commander of the Niuth regiment, intantry, N.G.S.N.Y., which will

BEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, )

RINEY DIVISION, N.G.S.N.Y.,

NEW YORK, ADDRES, NO. 2

I.—It is with protound regret that the Brigader General commancing amounces to the brigadermax Golonel James R. Hitcheck, of the Nioth regiment, infantry, aled at his residence this noof. The decased officer entered the National Guard service in 1861, and finds the virious positions of captain, major and feutuenant colonel with credit to numsell and to the organization with which he was so long identified, and findly attained the command of the regiment he did so much to bring to its present high standard of efficiency and large numbers. The sorrow as deeply left by the members of the Ninth regiment at the untimely death of its commander will be shared by all who knew him and his worth.

II.—The Seventy-first regiment, infantry, under the command of Colone Richard Vosc, is hereby detailed to act as fundral escort to his remains, and win appear in full dress uniform (field and staff mounted), with the usual badge of mourning, at eleven o'clock A. M. on the 15th inst., at the Busen Reformed Charch, at 45th atreet and 5th avenue. Interment at Singleton, S. I.

III.—The Eleventh regiment, infantry, Colonel F.

on the 15th inst., at the Duken Reformed Chorch, at 45th street and 5th avenue. Interment at Siapleton, S. L.

111.—The Eleventh regiment, infantry, Colonel F. E. Unbekant, commanding, having kindly volunteered to act as a portion of the funeral except, its service is hereby accepted, and they will appear in full dress uniform (Bein and staff mounted), at the nour, place and date mentioned in the preceding paragraph. IV.—The following named officers have accepted invitations to act as paidbarers:—Brigadier General J. M. Varian, Third brigade; Brigadier General J. M. Varian, Third brigade; Brigadier General D. B. Wyile, Commissary General Ordinance; Colonel E. Clark of vointh regiment, infantry; Colonel J. Porter, Twenty, second regiment, infantry; Colonel George B. Scott, Eighth regiment, infantry; Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, Tweith regiment, infantry; Colonel S. V. R. Colonel, Assistant Adjurant concerns and United Staff. Official:—Flavious S. Allen, Captain and A. D. C. JOHN DELANY'S FUNERAL.

JOHN DELANY'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late ex-Charity Commissioner, Mary, Star of the Ses. South Brooklyn, yestering lorence. A Soismn requirem in see was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. Faiber O'Louguin. Inc remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Gross, THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

INVESTIGATE THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK. The Sixpenny Savings Bank depositors met at the First District Court yesterday siternoon to hear the report of the committee appointed at a former meeting to investigate the affairs of that institution. The attendance was so large that fully one-half of those

present contented themselves with standing room, some of the crowd not being able to get further than cureworn, anxious looking females were present, and hope of receiving some assurances in regard to the safety of their hard earned deposits. The men were ill afford to be victimized.

The Chairman, Morris F. Dowley, having called the neeting to order, announced that the report of th committee previously appointed by the depositors was ready, and requested Chauping Stebbins to read

ed.
Rev. WASHINGTON RODMAN.
CHANNING STEBBINS.
J. C. J. LANGBEIN.
J. C. J. LANGBEIN.
MORRIS F. DOWLEY, Chairman. F. G. BRILL, Secretary.

A WORD FOR THE OFFICERS.
At the conclusion of the reading of the report tion was put, however, Mr. Oicott asked the meeting to pause before adopting the report, as it contained many assertions which he, as a depositor, could not concur in. It was too severe on the officers of the to dispose of the real estate on hand savaning county and expressed the utmost configence in the integrity

Rev. Mr. Rodman, a member of the reporting con mittee, at the request of the Chairman, stated tha

and attempted to explain the real estate transactions of the bank.

VISIT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

A depositor interrupted him, saying that it was useless now to talk about the value of real estate; what the depositors whated was their memory. He moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the District Attorney and ascertain whether or not the bank officials cannot be indicted; that if this can be done, and criminal proceedings be commenced or threatened he had no doubt that the bank officials cannot be indicted; that if this can be done, and criminal proceedings be commenced or threatened he had no doubt that the bank officials would quickly come forward and make good the deficiency to the depositors. He thought they were hable at least for the official of he bank.

At this stage the irrepressible tall man again essayed a brief delence of the bank officials, but his words falling on unsympathet.cears he quickly subsided. A Verce from the Crowd—Misther Chairman, I see the gintleman who had appointed in a contab with President Mises this mornin? (Laughter.)

Another depositor moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the Attorney General and learn whether the bank officers cannot be proceeded against criminally.

Mr. Steppins stated that the receiver was the only

whether the bank officers cannot be proceeded against criminally.

Mr. Steboins stated that the receiver was the only proper party to commence such proceedings, as he was in possession of the books and papers of the bank, and it would be impossible to mangurate any such measure of redress without first investigating the books of the bank.

The question being on the adoption of the report of the committee it was put to the meeting and carried maintinously, the tail man having mysteriously disappeased.

After some further discussion a motion was adopted by which the committee, whose report had been read, was instructed to ascerta if if the bank officials can, not be prosecuted criminally, said committee to report in the promises at a meeting of the appositors to be neid at the came place, on Saturday, the 27th inst.

PROVED AND ADMINISTERED.

During the past week the wills of the following named persons, deceased, were proved in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before A. H. Daitey, Sur-rogate:—Julia Van Biucom, of the town of Flatbusn; Per Mauritz Magee, Eugene O'Koefs, Caroline Lloyd, William P. Rawi, Saran A. Wood, George W. Lee, Martha L. D. Burtis, Eliza Chamberlain, John B. Norris, Henry Preston and John Mohay, all of Brook-

Norms, heary Preston and John Mohay, all of Brooklyss.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named decoased persons:—Elizabeth Codinas, Mary Eliza Bangs, Charles F. Peters, Emetine B. Upham, Mary Irene Evans, Patrick Shannon, Mary Pollon, Rechel Brinckerhoff, Michael Wilsinson, Inomas Mack, all of Brooklyn; George Angell, of the town of New Lots, and Michael O'Minboney, of the town of New Utrecht.

Letters of guardinaship of the person and estate of Mary L. Sugden were granted to William Sugden, of Martin Fritz to Wilsam D. Lohmann, of Mary Lewis to Mary Emma Lewis, of Mary A. Tyrici to John Tyrrell, of James Robinson to Richard J. Dodge, all of Kings county.

MILLER'S CANINE FRIEND.

Henry Eskurche, a lamplighter, of Brooklyn, was buten by a dog belonging to Mr. Milier, residing at No. 13 Ciermont avenue, on Saturday night last. A man No. 13 Ciermont avenue, on Saturday night last. A man passing at the time, in enceavoring to frighten the animal away, had his clothing torn by the ferocious brute. An order for the killing of the dog was obtained on Monday by Mr. E-kniche, but when the officer called at Miller's resulcace to carry out the provisions of the order neither dog nor master could be found. Judge Riley then issued as order for Mrs. Miller to appear before him yesterday morning. She was in the court room at the time specified, and stated that the dog was the property of her susband, who had left his nome a few days previous, carrying the cannot in his arms. She did not know or care where he was seeded did nothing for her support. He was a Southman, she said, without relatives, and his only friend was the dog.

DROWNED IN A WASH BOILER.

Theodore Nostrand, aged eighteen months, son of Mrs. Euzapeth Nostrand, of No. 25 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, fell into a wash botter filled with water, on Friday evening, and was growned. Coroner simms held an inquest on the body and a verdict in accordance with the lacts was rendered.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The Stock Market Active and Very Strong.

GOLD 100 1-2 A 100 1-4.

Government Bonds Lower, States Steady and Railroads Irregular.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Money on Call Easy at 7 a 5 Per Cent.

WALL STREET, SATURDAT, April 13-6 P. M. Shore could remain in the doldrums for any length of time without attracting belp from some quarter, so whon an active speculation was started to-day and the price carried up from 66% to 67% at the close no ports, which as a usual thing are as nearly wrong under the incentive of what in the sing of the trade is known as a "straddie," or privilege to receive or time at a fixed price. In the present instance the story goes that Mr. Keene has sold such a privilege upon 10,000 shares, the time being sixty days and the equivalent \$30,000. The necessary sequence would be an operation in the stock, which in this case has been a buying one, with the result noted. The advance, however, was only partially due to this transaction. Lake Shore has been about the only bear pit in the market themselves reasonably safe from the attacks of their foes, the buils, and consequently it was startling this morning to find themselves the victims of a misplaced couldence. There was but one thing to do, and that was to scamper, and scamper they did, from bow window to Broad street, covering their shorts and adding a fictitious value to quotations. It is not to be supposed, because the old favorite has been re-enthroped, that the Northwest speculation was allowed to suffer. On the contrary it was pushed with unabated perseverance. The control of the election is still the bone of contention, and to-day's wrangle was savage enough to further advance both common and preferred stock severally 1% and 2 per cent. In fact, the entire market advanced to a greater or les degree and the buil impulse was more strongly developed than has been the case for many a month buils adduce an additional one presents itself in the expansion which would arise from a return to specie payments. In fact, the financial situation has greatly changed since Mr. Sherman made his contract with to a pairry quarter per cent. With this out of the Treasury is converted from merchan ise into money and many millions are added to the currency of the country. Under this inflation—an inflation founded npon solid values and not upon mere premises to pay an important advance in all descriptions of property would seem to be inevitable. A recognition of this fact by the public and a disposition to act in accordance would seem to be the one thing needful to help

the market on to still higher prices. OPENING PRICES. The opening prices of stocks at the Board to-day were as follows:-Erie, 11%; Lake shore, 66%; Wabash, 19%; Northwestern, 51%; do. preferred, 72%; bash, 19%; Northwesters, 51%; do. preferred, 72%; Rock Island, 102%; Fort Wayne, 90%; Milwauker and St. Paul, 47%; do. preferred, 72%; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 56%; New Jersey Central, 16%; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 54%; Morris and Essex, 77%; Michigan Central, 70: Hilhols Central, 75%; Chicago, Burnington and Quincy, 102 4; C., C. and I. C., 4; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 12; do. preferred, 27; Outo and Mississippi, 1034; Western Union, 8214; Pacific Mail, 19.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

mittee, at the request of the Chairman, stated that pains had been taken to ascertain the condition of the bank and the prospect for its depositors, but that the more he looked into the author the darker it became, and he voutcred to say that the condition of the bank was unprecedented in the annals of bank robbery in this State. Any information the speaker had obtained from Mr. Miles, the President of the Bank, was got only by a system of corksorewing him.

A Voice—Why didn't you scrow the life out of him while you had him?

Mr. Olocit here again spoke in defence of Mr. Miles, and attempted to explain the real catate transactions of the bank.

NIST THE DISTRICT ATTORNET.

A depositor interrupted him, saying that it was useless now to take about the value of real estate; what the depositors wanted wes their money. He moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the District Attorney and ascertain whether or not the bank officials cannot be indicted; that if this can be done, and originals proceedings be commenced or threatened he had no doubt that the bank officials cannot be indicted; that if this can be done, and originals proceedings be commenced or threatened he had no doubt that the bank officials cannot be indicted; that if this can be done, and originals proceedings be commenced or threatened he had no doubt that the bank officials cannot be indicted; that if this can be would quickly come forward and make good the de-The closing quotations at three P. M. were:

The following were the highest and lowest prices of stocks to-day :--

THE MONEY MARKET.

made at 6 a 7 per cent, and at the close the ruing rate was 5 a 6 per cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New York at the undermentioned cities to-may:—Savannah, buying at 1 16 premium, selling at M premium; Charleston scarce, par, 3-16 a M pre-mium; New Orleans, commercial M premium, bank 14 premium; St. Louis, 75 premium; Chicago, 25 premium, and Bostoe, good demand, par. Poreign exchange remains quiet and unchanged.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold opened at 100% and closed at 100%, the extremes of the day. The carrying rates were 414 to 2

per cent. CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT. 
 Ourrenor excuanges
 \$60,647.027

 Currenor balances
 3,249.075

 Gold exchanges
 6,150,774

 Gold balances
 891,173
 

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were lower to-day, the de seing in sympathy with the low price of gold. They closed steady at the following quotations:-

currency has begun to return from the interior. The specie average is \$1.133,800 lower, and the deposits are decreased \$2,736,500. The loans have been con-tracted \$4,630,700. The banks make a gain in sur-

The Tressurer now holds \$346,866.800 in United Sintes bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and \$13,463,000 in bonds to secure public deposits.

Amount of United States bonds deposited for circu

lation during the week ending to-day, \$1,217,000; amount of bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, \$366,600. National bank circulation out-tanding:-

ing to-day as compared with the corresponding period

Totals......\$4,768,000 INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts from internal revenue to-day, \$278,024 43,

and from qustoms, \$359 905 65. FOUR PER CENTS.

To-day's subscriptions to the four per cent loss amounted at two o'clock to \$163,700.

DEPOSIT OF COIN AT SAN FRANCISCO. cisco reports a deposit of com received by him from Humboldt on account of sales of public lands. Tota is the first deposit received by the Treasury in payment of a currency obligation.

THE FORMON MARKET.

The London advices report consols firm at 95 1-16 a 95% for both money and the account. United States bonds are % a % per cent lower, the latter 4%'s and ten-forties. Erie rose to 11%, and Pennsylvania Centrai to 29 %. Illinois Central declined to 76. Bar silver declined to 53% d. per ounce. At Paris rentes reso to 1096. 86c., and reacted to 1096. 25c., and exchange on London was quoted at 25f. 15c. The closing prices in London were: Consols for money and account, 95%; new 4% per cent bouds, 104% a 104%; fivetwenty bonds of 1867, 108%; ten-lorsy bonds 108% a 106%; fives of 1881, 104%, a 104%; Eric common shares, 11%; do. preferred shares, 25; Illinois Central, 76.

STATE BOXDS.

State bonds were steady for Louisiana sevens consols and Missouri sixes of 1882 or 1883, to which dealings were confided.

Railroad bonds were irregular, and the following were the changes:—An advance of % in Hannibal and St. Joseph eights convertibles, % in North Missouri Colar Rapids and Northern firsts and Wabash firsts (St. Louis division ex matured coupon). There was a decline of 1/2 in Central Pacific gold bonds, 1/4 in Canada Southern debenture certificates, and % in Union Pacific firsts.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The closing prices of Philadelphia stocks City sixes, new 113
United Railroads of New Jersey 119 ½
Founsylvania Railroad 293
Roading Railroad 14
Lehigh Valley Railroad 38 ½
Catawissa Railroad preferred 38
Fhiladelphia and Erie Railroad 8
Schuyikill Navigation preferred 6
Northern Central Railroad 13 ½
Lebigh Navigation 17 ½
Pittsburg, Fitusville and Buffalo 63
Lestouville Railway 65
Central Transportation 35

The following were the opening prices of mining stocks at San Francisco to-day :- Gould & Curry, 6; Savage, 10; Choliar Potosi, 26; Ophir, 30; Hale & Norcross. 9; Crown Point, 4; Yellow Jacket, 6; Belcher, 2½; \*Virginia Consolidated, 7; California, 29½; Overman, 10½; Raymond & Ely, 4; Best & Belcher, 15½; Union Consolidated, 4½; Alpha, 6;

Sierra Nevada, 3; Mexican, 9½; Eureka Consoli-dated, 49; Justice, 6½; Utab. 7½; Tip Top, 1½; Navojo, 1%. \* hx dividend.

The closing prices in San Francisco were:-The closing prices in San Francisco were:—
Alpha 7% Hale & Norcross.
Alta 6% Julia Consolidated.
Belicher 2% Justice.
Besi & Beloher 15% Kentuck.
Ballion 3% Leopard.
Calledonia 2% Mexicon.
California 29% Ophir.
Consolidated Valex d 17 Savage.
Consolidated Valex d 17 Savage.
Crown Point. 4% Sierra Nevada.
Eureka Consolidated 29% Silver Hill.
Exchequer 2% Union Consolidated.
Gould & Curry 6% Yellow Jacket.
Grand Prize. 6%

MEMORANDA. The total sales of stocks at the Board to-day aggre

settlement with his creditors. Mr. Mills suspended about three weeks since, but the high consideration enabled bim to come to a speedy settlement.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows:—General merchandise imports, including dry goods. \$5,614,558; produce exports, \$6,496,993, and specie exports, \$202,000.

Recripts at Chicago, ments.

April 14, April 14, April 13, April 13, April 13, 1575. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1878. 1878.

Wheat 37,570 22,375 9,760 64,306 73,734
Coro. 8,746 52,819 99,000 193,257 116,824
Coto. 8,746 24,366 27,422 21,267 33282
Rys. 1,729 776 2,300 5,475 392
Barley 3,843 7,940 6,529 4,550 95,142 Totals... 66,327 108 229 142,002 288,915 319,384 Flour, bbls. 11,085 9,043 12,381 9,386 Hogs..... 12,952 12,052 12,705 16,000 Totals... 30,638 21,857 16,910 94,600 6,600 Fiour, bbls 3,808 4,307 5,220 16,000 10,800 Hogs ..... 60 — 979 370 300 Mercury in Chicago, 48 deg.; clear.

Cine go-Opening price, \$1 08, May. Receipts of produce, &c., at Chicago from April 1

 
 days):—
 1875.
 1876.
 1877.
 1878.

 Wheat.
 675.917
 505.247
 115.676
 818,184

 Coru.
 132.161
 493.685
 1,271.486
 2,747,379

 Oats.
 157,915
 203.697
 233.638
 397.032

 Kyc.
 5,881
 10,354
 21,343
 74,682

 Barley.
 69,454
 82,740
 57,648
 102,740
 Totals.....1,032,328 1,295,603 1,699,811 4,130,017 Flour, bbls... 130 457 120 384 101,048 Hozs...... 100,096 113,966 132,286 Receipts of produce, &c., at Milwaukee tr 1 to 13, 1875, 1776, 1877 and 1878 (twelve business 
 days): 1875.
 1876.
 1877.

 Wheat.
 237,947
 273,002
 95,072

 Core.
 39,830
 24,100
 23,610

 Outs.
 17,735
 20,876
 34,690

 Rye.
 6,291
 8,813
 6,913

 Barley.
 13,260
 41,676
 24,707
 Totals..... 315,063 368,467 184,992 1,113,551 Flour, bbis... 39,801 49 680 Hogs..... 120 1,019 69,031 5,166

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,